

MEXICANS LOOTING ON ARIZONA BORDER

Fire on Americans in Town— Governor Appeals for Federal Troops.

MOBS STONE U. S. CONSULS

Bisbee and Douglas in Fear— Ranchers Chase Bandit Band in Autos.

BISBEE, Ariz., April 25.—With Bisbee and Douglas in fear of being looted by Mexicans, and Americans being fired on near Patagonia, Ariz., the situation in the southern part of this State to-night is intense.

Gov. Hunt has been appealed to for troops and in turn has appealed to the War Department for protection. The Governor has wired John C. Greenway, manager of the Calumet and Arizona Company, saying that he would call out four companies of the National Guard to patrol Bisbee if it was necessary.

A despatch from Douglas says that looting is feared there to-night. It has been learned that there are 1,400 rifles and 325,000 rounds of ammunition at Fort Huachuca and also 1,100 rifles at Fort Whipple.

The Governor wired the War Department offering to pay out of his own pocket for the guns and ammunition at Huachuca, expecting to be reimbursed by the Legislature.

Rifles and ammunition have been found between Yuma and the international line. The water and gas plants are guarded. At Patagonia, according to telephone messages, Mexicans armed and bent on joining the rebel forces in Sonora started south looting ranches and firing on Americans wherever encountered. The Americans at Patagonia have armed themselves and are following the Mexicans with avowed intention of slaying them all.

Two automobiles loaded with Americans left Nogales for Douglas, a mining camp between Patagonia and the Mexican border, in response to a message from the deputy sheriff at Patagonia.

Trouble has broken at Cananea, the home of the Cortez-McKinney mining properties, known as an incendiary socialist Mexican camp for many years. It was here that the late Col. Bill Green and his force of Americans were forced to fight a band of anti-American rioters five years ago.

The works were started up yesterday in the hope that the camp would remain tranquil and operations could continue, but it has been necessary to close down again and American Consul Agent C. L. Montague has telephoned to this city that the Consulate is surrounded by an anti-American band and that Americans are in danger. He said that he was attempting to pack up the official papers of the Consulate and get out of the country.

NUEVO LAREDO "CAPTURED."

Rebel Consul Takes Town Federal Soldiers Evacuated.

LAREDO, Tex., April 25.—Following the evacuation and destruction of Nuevo Laredo by the Mexican Federal soldiers Melquiades Garcia of this city, the Mexican Constitutional Consul, accompanied by his family and several friends, crossed to the Mexican city this afternoon and there proclaimed himself temporary commander of the town.

Garcia announced that he had taken charge of the town and that all persons who crossed to the Mexican city this afternoon and by the authority of the Constitutional government of Mexico, of which Venustiano Carranza is provisional president.

Headquarters were established in a small house which had escaped the flames and then an order was issued closing the international foot bridge on the Mexican side until such time as quiet and order could be restored and normal conditions could be established. At the same time announcement was made that an army of Constitutionalists headed by Gen. Jesus Carranza, which was stationed at a point down the river, would arrive in Nuevo Laredo to-morrow and establish headquarters.

United States Consul Garrett said this afternoon that he would not return to Nuevo Laredo and reopen an office unless so advised by Washington. The Mexican Federal soldiers evacuated and applied the torch to the town and reported to-day stranded on the prairies at a point seven miles southwest of Nuevo Laredo, two locomotives pulling the two special trains having broken down.

The guards of the town, the rebels, who destroyed the town, this afternoon sent a messenger to Nuevo Laredo requesting that a machinist be sent out to repair the locomotives and at the same time expressing regret for the disastrous work done by his men.

The messenger was arrested and will be held a prisoner by the Constitutionalists.

TOWN CAPTURED AT PRAYER

Rebels Seize Tampala While Defenders Attend Mass.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, April 25.—An early morning mass at the church in Tampala, one of the most important towns of the fourth canton of Jalisco, proved costly to that community.

More than 100 of the town's residents, who had been on watch all night with rifles in their hands ready to repel a threatened attack of rebels, laid their arms aside when the church bells sent out their calls for worshippers at daybreak and repaired to the church to hear mass and give thanks for the town's safety. They were hardly on their knees when the rebels started to close in on the town, and before the service was half over they were swarming through the narrow streets and Tampala was at their mercy.

The town's defenders had left only eight of their number on guard. Three of the eight were killed making a futile resistance against the 200 rebels. The rebels looted stores and forced loans to the amount of several thousand pesos. The rebels set fire to the jail and other buildings.

When the rebels left Tampala they took with them as hostages for ransom several of the prominent citizens of the town. Some young women also were carried off. Before entering Tampala the rebels prepared a list of men to be captured and held for ransom. This list included E. Suedon, the American manager of the properties of the Mexican Iron and Steel Company at Ferriera de Tula.

ARIZONA RIFLEWOMEN BUSY Company Being Organized With the View of Enlisting.

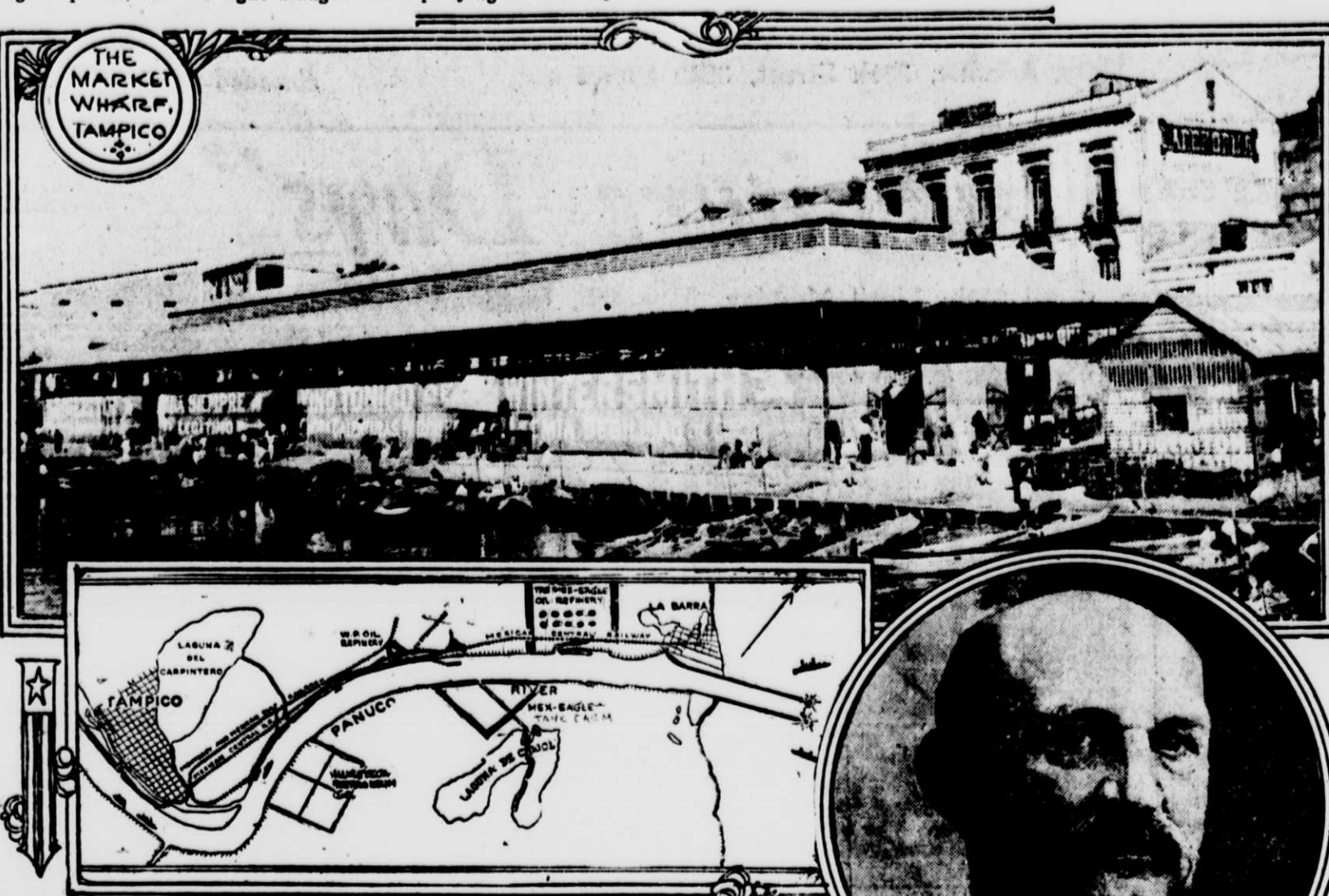
GLOBE, Ariz., Apr. 25.—Mrs. N. D. Brayton, wife of a physician at Miami, is organizing a company of riflemen for enlistment in the campaign in Mexico.

There are many women in Arizona who are good rifle shots, and all of them are patriotic enough to enlist for active service.

As women have the right of ballot in Arizona, Mrs. Brayton says she sees no reason why they should not be eligible as soldiers, and she declares that she and

MARKET WHARF AT TAMPICO, WHERE LANDINGS FROM WARSHIPS ARE MADE

Admiral Mayo, commanding the American fleet, who will send sailors and marines ashore should Americans and other foreign residents be in danger; and map of harbor mouth, where U. S. battleships are, the river approach to the city, showing the location of the big oil plants, and the light draught warships lying off the city.



WILSON ACCEPTS MEDIATION BUT SAYS HUERTA MUST GO

Continued from First Page.

States troops along the border and in Texas for movement at the shortest possible notice.

The offer of the South American diplomats was made this morning. Senor Da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador; R. S. Naon, the Argentine Minister, and Suarez Mujica, the Chilean Minister, called at the State Department this morning and presented their proposals to Secretary Bryan. They had been in conference on the subject for several days.

In fact, the suggestion of having South American countries cooperate with the United States in an effort to bring about a solution of the Mexican problem was made long ago and was considered by the Administration.

Immediately after the visit of the South American diplomats at the State Department Secretary Bryan hurried to the White House. There was a long conference between him and the President and after conferring with other members of the Cabinet it was decided to accept the offer. There were rumors to-night of opposition on the part of some members of the Cabinet to this course on the ground that it was too much of a concession after twenty Americans had been killed and many wounded at Vera Cruz.

As soon as the President had decided to accept the offer the reply of Secretary Bryan was drawn up and Postmaster-General Burleson was sent to deliver it to the South American diplomats. In the meantime the diplomats had wired a similar proposal to Huerta in Mexico city to be presented through the representatives of the "A. B. C." countries. At a late hour to-night the three diplomatic officers were still awaiting Huerta's reply.

Earlier in the day all communication had been apparently cut off between Vera Cruz and Mexico city, but this Government expected that it would be reestablished, at least for the use of neutral Governments. In the case of an emergency it would be possible to communicate with Mexico city by wireless from a German cruiser in the harbor of Vera Cruz and this may have been the course followed in submitting the proposal to Huerta.

Secretary Bryan was visibly cheered by to-day's developments. He greeted the newspaper correspondents with a beaming face and gave other evidences of being in a much happier frame of mind than he had been for many days.

Army officers were sceptical over the latest development and some of them were inclined to be harsh in their criticism. They contended that the mediation plan, even if it should succeed, would still leave the United States with a fundamental Mexican problem on its hands. Army officers have no faith in the ability of this Government or a combination of Governments to bring about popular government in Mexico. They contend that the people of Mexico are not fitted for that kind of government, and disorder will exist until the country is united under a man with an iron hand like Porfirio Diaz. Army officers insist that any attempt to choose a constitutional government in Mexico by arbitrary methods will still lead to conditions which will require the policing of the country by United States forces.

The details of the proposals to be made by the South American Governments have not been given out, but apparently they will consist of suggestions which already have been rejected by Huerta. The United States in its early exchanges with Huerta suggested an agreement between the contending factions in Mexico to hold a constitutional election, a guarantee from Huerta that there would be no undue restrictions upon the ballot and a promise from Huerta that he would not himself be a candidate.

Huerta rejected all these proposals with bitterness and unless desperation has undermined his courage he probably will throw the suggestions aside for a second time. It has been his contention all along that he could enter into no understanding with Carranza and Villa, who were in his eyes rebels against the established government. Persons in Washington familiar with the Mexican situation expect to see him maintain the same stand now.

The greatest fear expressed by members of Congress was that Huerta would reject the proposals in such a way as to leave the impression that the United States really had offered substantial concessions and had backed down from its original demands.

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Consul at Ensenada Says Sortie Is Planned to Save Them.

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STEAL DYNAMITE AND MULES.

Mexican Band Build American Construction Camp.

MEXICALI, Cal., April 25.—Seven hundred cases of dynamite, 150 mules and a large supply of provisions were stolen by Mexicans from the construction camp

CONGRESSMEN LAUD MEDIATION PROPOSAL

See International Significance in First Concert of American Powers.

U. S. PRESTIGE ENHANCED

Representative Kahn Recalls That "The Sun" Advocated Union of Republics.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senators and Representatives in Congress spoke in terms of commendation to-night of the acceptance by President Wilson of the proposal made by Argentina, Brazil and Chile to mediate the Mexican troubles. They declared that if mediation opened the way to an honorable peace, the President had acted wisely in accepting promptly the good offices of the South American republics to adjust the difficulty through mediation.

The political significance of the event in an international way seemed to make a strong impression upon Congressmen. They pointed out that for the first time in history a concert of the American Powers was about to adjudicate a misunderstanding between two sister republics.

The effect would be, members explain, largely to enhance the prestige of the United States in Central and South America, thus removing to some extent at least the prejudice that has long existed against the United States in the South.

"The people of this country have been prone to look down upon the Governments of Central and South America. This was strikingly pointed out in a recent publication of international law."

"Reference was made of the inability of the Anglo-Saxon mind to appreciate the tremendous prosperity of some of the South American republics, to the fact that there are first class Governments in that section of the world. The statement was made that if trouble arose upon this hemisphere that could be adjusted by a concert of the American Powers, in which the United States was a participant, our position in the south would be vastly strengthened."

"It is the hope of all concerned," said Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, "that mediation will bring about an honorable peace."

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made this statement:

"This is splendid. It is admirable in purpose even if it fails. It will strongly impress Europe with the fact that in the future American concerns will be formed to adjust troubles that break out on this hemisphere."

The significance of Argentina, Brazil and Chile acting for two sister republics that have become embroiled in war, or were rapidly approaching war, cannot be lost on the student of history. It marks an epoch era in the relationship between the republics of the New World.

"I recall that THE SUN strongly advocated a concert of the American Powers to adjust the difficulties between Mexico and the United States," said Representative Kahn of California. "I trust that mediation as proposed by the three Americas of the south will bear fruit as we would have it."

JURISTS EXPECT PEACE.

Society of International Law Approves Mediation Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Bryan's reply to the note of the Brazilian, Argentine and Chilean representatives here offering their services to bring about mediation of the existing difficulties between the Huerta Government and the United States, and his own reply, read at the banquet of the American Society of International Law, held here to-night, elicited prolonged applause.

Senator Root of New York, "although strongly opposed to Bryan politically, characterized the most recent development in the Mexican situation as 'happy augury.' He expressed sincere hope of a solution through the medium of the joint note from the South American diplomats and the reply made by Bryan."

"To that end I enclose your passports, at the same time informing you that, as is the diplomatic custom on such occasions, a special train shall be at your disposal with a guard sufficient to protect your Honor, your family and your staff, although the Mexican people are sufficiently civilized to respect, even without this protection, your Honor and those accompanying you."

"I take this opportunity to reiterate to your Honor the assurances of my highest consideration."

(JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROSAS)

HOW HUERTA BOWED O'SHAUGHNESSY OUT

Landing of Troops a Violation of International Usages, He Wrote.

TAKEN AS A WAR MOVE

Praised American Charge for His Correct Conduct While in Mexico.

By E. DE L. SLEVIN.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VERA CRUZ, April 25.—The following is a verbatim translation of the note sent by President Huerta to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, notifying him of the acts of the American marines at Vera Cruz and informing him of the severance of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States. Ministry of Foreign Relations, Mexico, April 22, 1914.

"Mr. Charge d'Affaires: 'Assuredly your Honor knows that the marines of the American ships of war, anchored in the port of Vera Cruz, availing themselves of the circumstances that the Mexican authorities have given them access to the harbor and to the town, because they (the Mexicans) considered their presence was of a friendly character, disembarked yesterday with their arms and in uniform and possessed themselves, by surprise, of the principal public buildings, without giving time for the women and children in the streets, the sick and other non-combatants, to place themselves in safety.'

"This act is contrary to international usages, for even if this act does not demand, as held by many States, a previous declaration of war, it imposes at least the duty of not violating humane considerations, or good faith by peoples whom the country in which they are has received as friends."

"They therefore should not take advantage of that circumstance to commit hostile acts according to international law. These acts of the armed forces of the United States, which I do not care to qualify in this note out of deference to the fact that you personally have observed toward the Mexican Government and people the most strictly correct conduct so far as has been possible for you in your character of representative of a Government with which such serious difficulties as those existing have arisen, must be understood as the initiation of war against Mexico."

"This Ministry reserves to itself the right of presenting to the other Powers the events and the considerations pertinent to this matter that they as members of the concert of nations may judge the conduct of the two nations and adopt the attitude which they may deem proper in view of this deplorable outrage upon the nation's sovereignty."

"The President of the republic has seen fit to determine, as I have the honor to communicate to your Honor, that the diplomatic mission which your Honor until now has discharged is concluded and that you will have the goodness to retire from Mexican territory."

"To that end I enclose your passports, at the same time informing you that, as is the diplomatic custom on such occasions, a special train shall be at your disposal with a guard sufficient to protect your Honor, your family and your staff, although the Mexican people are sufficiently civilized to respect, even without this protection, your Honor and those accompanying you."

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MEDIATION STIRS DIVERSE OPINION

"Climax of Blunders," Editorial Comment Made by the "Press."

THE "TIMES" IS WAITING

No Optimism Displayed by the "Tribune's" View of Situation.

Only three morning papers besides THE SUN made extended editorial comment to-day on the acceptance of mediation in the Mexican situation. The opinions were diverse, as the following excerpts show:

The New York Times.

Counsels of peace and preparations for war are manifestly incongruous, but it is incumbent upon us to be ready for either event. The offer accepted by Mr. Bryan does not require us to cease our military preparations. Through the good offices of our friends all cause of trouble may soon be removed or Mr. Bryan's fears may be realized that some untoward event may put the use of good offices out of the question. For that reason we cannot as yet afford to relax our vigilance. Unpreparedness would be the worst blunder we could commit in Mexico. Deal and stern conditions may at any moment make a barren idealism of the question whether or not we are at war. For the responsibilities we have already assumed and for graver ones that we may incur, should peace negotiations fail, we must be equipped and ready.

The Tribune.

The situation is characteristic. The Administration refused to recognize Huerta without a full realization of what its refusal involved. It demanded a salute to its flag when issued at Tampico without a definite idea as to what it would do if one was refused. It sent a threatening force to Huerta's coast without knowing what it would do if it were put in a position of having to use that force. And so with a real duty to humanity as possible excuse for action it allowed itself to drift into the position of

committing acts of war for a trivial cause. And having struck once it sat down to debate whether it should strike again and quickly or wait for something to turn up which would save it from the necessity of striking again.

Something has turned up which saves it from the necessity of striking again at once. We hope it will save it from the necessity of striking again at all. But bungling has not usually so happy an ending as that.

The Press.

So many blunders, and so tragic, have been made in this dreadful Mexican business that it is quite hopeless for the nation merely to criticize anything that comes out of the government. The taken and abnormally misguided policy that has been directing our pitiful course. That grape juice may sparkle to an insane blood in Washington while American blood runs as a libation in Mexico it may be necessary for the people of the United States to write yet a while longer in an ignominy before unknown in their history.

The "Baltimore Sun."

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The Baltimore Sun will say editorially to-morrow: "In the debates on the Mexican resolutions in Congress two reasons were alleged in justification of hostile action by this country against Mexico or those incident to the killing of Americans and the seizure of their property in Mexico. The first of these made necessary the punishment of Huerta. The second demanded the installation of reasonably stable government in the land south of us."

"Any scheme of mediation proposed by the representatives of the A. B. C. confederation must necessarily aim to provide these things. The deaths of the American sailors at Vera Cruz must be avenged. An orderly government must be accomplished without further bloodshed through the mediation proposed, well and good. The American people do not want war any more than Woodrow Wilson wants it."

"If the proposed mediation fails through the refusal of Huerta to accept it, then the right of this country to deal with Mexico in its own way will be made so clear that no one in the civilized world can fail to recognize it."

AMERICAN CONSUL STONED.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A message reached the Navy Department late to-night from Mazatlan, one of the most important ports on the Pacific coast of Mexico, that a mob of Mexicans had stoned William E. Alger, the American consul there.

THE SUN, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914.

REAR ADMIRAL MAYO.

THE MARKET WHARF, TAMPICO.

LA BARRA.

LA BOGUE.

LA BARRA.

LA BOGUE.

LA BARRA.

LA BOGUE.

LA BARRA.

1865 1914

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Women's Gowns

WHICH CAN BE ALTERED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Prices \$125.00 upward

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

J.M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR MONDAY

A Sale of Tailleur Suits

Embracing the late models of the season, from Paquin Callot Premet Doucet Bernard Cheruit—Beer—Bulloz and other French designers.

Two and Three-piece effects of fine imported materials in fashionable shades and according to the Gidding high standard of excellence.

Suits at \$35—Regularly to \$55

Suits at \$45—Regularly to \$75

Suits at \$65—Regularly to \$95

Suits at \$85—Regularly to \$135

Costume Suits at \$125—Regularly to \$195

Millinery at \$10, \$15, \$25

Formerly selling at \$25 to \$45

Charge Purchases will be billed June 1st.

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